TABLE 2. STAGES OF MIP PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

MIP READINESS COMPONENT	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4
Integration See Section 1	 No meetings or communication between NMCP and RH programs at national level Poor or coincidental integration at district level No integration of MIP with other public health programs 	 Some meetings or communication between NMCP and RH program at national level Attempts at integration at district level Attempts to integrate MIP with other public health programs 	 Sharing of information and regular meetings occur between the NMCP and RH program at national level Stated focus of integration at district level Some MIP, RH, child health, and/or HIV/AIDS services have been bundled together in health services 	 Joint strategies, planning and sharing of information between NMCP and RH programs at national level District level promotes integration of RH, child health, HIV/AIDS and MIP in administration and supportive supervision MIP, RH, child health, and/or HIV/AIDS are provided together in health services
Policy See Section 2-1	 No or minimal MIP policies, strategies or SDGs (service delivery guidelines) available in-country 	 Some MIP policies, strategies or SDGs developed Dissemination not done or not yet completed 	 MIP policies, strategies or SDGs developed Dissemination partial Utilization unknown or incomplete 	 MIP policies, strategy and SDGs developed and being used at all levels of the health system
Commodities See Section 2-2	 Malaria drug and ITN procurement and distribution systems for ANC clinics poorly functional (e.g., stock-outs) WHO-recommended medicines for malaria and/or MIP have not been approved 	 Malaria drug and ITN procurement and distribution systems for ANC clinics functional WHO-recommended medicines for malaria and/or MIP have been approved but not widely available ITNs available sporadically 	 Malaria drug and ITN procurement and distribution systems for ANC clinics functional WHO-recommended medicines for malaria and/or MIP have been approved and are widely available ITNs available in many places 	 Malaria drug and ITN procurement and distribution systems for ANC clinics efficient WHO-recommended medicines for malaria and/or MIP are always available ITNs always available

MIP READINESS COMPONENT	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4
Quality Assurance See Section 2-3	 MIP quality assurance standards have not been developed Supportive supervision not in place to maintain quality in MIP services Quality of MIP services poor 	 MIP quality assurance standards have been developed but are not widely used Supportive supervision for MIP services in place to limited extent Quality of MIP services low 	 MIP quality assurance standards have been developed and are used in some areas Supportive supervision for MIP services increasingly utilized Quality of MIP services moderate 	 MIP quality assurance standards have been developed and are used systematically Supportive supervision for MIP services utilized systematically Quality of MIP services high
Training See Section 2-4	 No competency-based training on MIP has been planned Pre-service nursing, midwifery and medical curricula outdated with regards to MIP 	 Competency-based inservice training on MIP planned or has occurred on limited basis Pre-service nursing, midwifery and medical curricula have been revised with regard to MIP but not consistently taught to students 	 Competency-based inservice training on MIP conducted for many health service providers Updated pre-service nursing, midwifery and medical MIP curricula are being taught at most academic institutions 	 Competency-based inservice training on MIP conducted for all appropriate cadres of health service providers Updated pre-service nursing, midwifery and medical MIP curricula are being taught at all academic institutions
Community-Based MIP Programs See Section 2-5	 Community action / awareness on MIP low No resources available for community Low community acceptance of MIP prevention and treatment measures (ITNs, IPTp and case management) 	 Community action / awareness on MIP raised through research, advocacy and/or programs Few resources developed for communities Some community acceptance of MIP prevention and treatment measures 	 Community action / awareness on MIP strong through research, advocacy and/or programs Appropriate resources widely available Moderate community acceptance of MIP prevention and treatment measures 	 Community action groups are strong partners in national MIP prevention efforts Appropriate resources widely available Widespread community acceptance of MIP prevention and treatment measures

MIP READINESS COMPONENT	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4
M&E See Section 2-6	 Routine data for MIP service delivery not available No MIP indicators developed No baseline¹ information or research results exist for country 	 Routine data for MIP service delivery available MIP indicators designed but not integrated into nation system Some baseline information or research results exist for country 	 Routine data for MIP service delivery available, collected and reported on MIP indicators agreed upon and data collection started Baseline information or research results exist for country 	 Routine data for MIP service delivery available, collected, reported on and used for decision-making MIP indicators being collected regularly Some endline studies designed to capture achievements and/or impact studies being conducted
Financing See Section 4	 National government has not committed funds to MIP programs No donor funding exists for MIP No proposals submitted to donors for MIP funding 	 National government has not committed adequate funds to MIP programs to cover projected costs Limited donor funding exists for MIP 	 National government has committed funds to MIP programs that significantly contribute to projected costs Strong donor funding exists for MIP 	 National government has committed and disbursed funds to MIP programs which that significantly contribute to projected costs Ample donor funding exists for MIP and is being used effectively

¹ Relevant baseline information includes community utilization of MIP, epidemiology of malaria transmission and pharmacovigilance.